IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Intrigues of the Spanish Charge d'Affaires against the United States.

Attempted Absorption of Dominica by Spain.

THE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES. AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

&c., &c.,

OUR ST. DOMINGO CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY OF SAN DOMINGO, DOMINGO, LAND BOMINICAN REPUBLIC—THAT WAS, Aug. 2, 1856. Important Position of Affairs-Novements of Spain to Absorb St. Demingo-Spanish Vessels of War on Hand-Efforts to Crush out the Treaty with the United States-Eztensive Land Speculations-Attack on the Press-Street Fight and Death-Attempt to Search an American Vesael-American Consul for Washington.

ing aware of your fearless exposure of all wrong doing, whether individual or national, and of the influ-ence produced by the volumes of facts which you daily spread before the reading intelligence of the world, and especially of all those matters which may interest the dvantage of British kindness, by way of Havana, to give you a brief sketch of doings here. Although my time is short, from the unexpected opportunity to write, I hope

to say enough to attract the attention of your public.

The commercial agent of the United States, Jonathan Ellict, Esq., who was also commissioned to make a treaty with this government, has been very active, intelligent and faithful in the discharge of his important trust. The treaty made, ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the republic, was some months since placed in presume has before this had the legal approval and sanc-tion of your government. This treaty has been found wary offensive to the Spanish officials, who have under takes to dictate to our government, and to rule over our people. Mr. Segovia, Consul General and Charge d'Affairs on the part of Spain, near this government, has, under his construction of the sixth and seventh articles of the recept convention with Spain, assumed an authority and conduct interfering with the executive officials and rannical, in which he has been sustained by two armed ish vessels, stationed in a position to threaten the city and overawe the authorities, whom he has promised to punish unless they comply with his demands, in the composition of the advisory and executive departments of the government, by placing therein the miserable tools he has created. The system adopted by this agent of a

Under one section of the treaty o secure protection to ish subjects he has matriculated all the negroes and colored persons of this city and vicinity as subjects of Spain. They were born here as slaves; they are now free under the constitution of the republic, and they never owed—they or their forbears—allegiance to Spain. After the creation of these subjects he has forced this govern ment to constitute a police tribunal drawn from this class; the influence of fear and the threats adminis-Maria Antonia Segovia, forced the President, Santana, to sident, as provided by the constitution, became President protem., and is in his turn to be relieved, by order of the same supreme power, by the mulatte, Baer, gow at St. Thomas, where he has been sent for by the Dictator, Segovia, to assume the relas of government of the Domitican republic. As soon as Bacz arrives a policy inimical to the interests of the United States, and active of the freedom of our people, will be initiated under the influence of our Spanish despot-Santana will shot-the days of the republic numbered, when it is to fell into the pretectoral arms of Spain, already extended to receive us to her bosom, under the matricula charms

Segovia, rot being able to influence and control entirely the Senate, for the purpose of ignoring the recent treaty with the United States, has been able to compet the Secretary of State, or Foreign Affairs, to sign a letter requesting and begging that the treaty should be returned for certain orthographic and grammatical corrections, &c. -a subterfuge adopted to get the return of the documents, when, he alleges, "that there shall be no treaty with the branch-and the white community, throughout the republic, are in favor of the treaty with the United States, and wish to have the ratifications exchanged with as ititle delay as possible ; but Segovia-sur almighty-will prevent it with his armed vessels—the steam frigate Blasco de Garay, and the brig-of war Gravina, which have been kept here for weeks, to coerce this government to meet

The government of the United States, after having made a treaty with us in good faith and honor, will find it virtually annulied through the tricks of a foreign agent, and our republic covered or absorbed by the reticulate web Fegovia, unless they send here a man of war messenger

our republic covered or absorbed by the reticulate web of the Spanish diplemat or the matricula sponge of Fegovia, unless they send here a man of war messenger to-enforce the respect due to their own rights which will at the same time have the effect to enforce the regard due to us as an independent government.

The doing fits will involve no vicience—the demonstration will prevent others from taking advantage of our westness, for the promotion of their carrupt designs. This Mr Segovia sayr—sgain I repeat 1:—"that there shall be no treaty between the Dominican republic and the Critical States; and that, if the one already concluded should be sentimed by the Sanate of the United States, that he will got permit the exchange of ratifications." This inderably takin sak, but it is the every hour language of the Spanish Goneal General, and notorious throughout our community. It is British and French Consuls here, although allow. The British and French Consuls here, although allow. The British and sovereignly of the State and the freedom of the people, and in all his movements and interviews with the authorities, always attended with threats, they pear in the conduct. Again, our Spanish Governor, who has placed binseel in imperial state over us, anys. "that the white population, and near degrees of white blood, shall the inhibiting from all places of office, trust or power in the republic. Heaville, and the republic office, and the property of the eligible to office in the republic. Segovia has managed to induce some few at angers, Germans and English, no use his protecting titles are Spanish subjects, which they have accepted in order to suvance certain tand and commercial interests they have in view, under the treaty of the republic view of his and allowing the require of the Spanish subjects, in their rasis and their pockets, which provides for the crystitic with Spain. The article hinds their souls, their fash and their pockets, which provides for the original Spanish potton of the island has been nearly which has

other Power, as the acts of Segovia are illegal, contrary to national law and national facts, as well as to good manners and morals, and would not bear the light of investigation. To show how this monster dares, with his strength and the protecting guns of his nation, to constitute himself our 'Chief of Police,' and to usurp the power of the judiciary as well as the executive functions of the President, with insult and culumpy, I give the following case of current occurrence:—

"Chief of Police," and to usurp the power of the judiciary as well as the executive functions of the President, with issuit and calumny, I give the following case of current occurrence."

A few days since, a Mr. Galvan, the fearless and intelligent editor of the Diario del Geolerno, published an editorial exposing to the people the frauds in course of perpetration upon their rights by the Spanish Consul General—the insuits and threats that be had presumed to use towards the government, compelling the President and Senate to adopt his demands as the basis of legislastic as and executive action—subversive of the organic functions of the republic, and the freedom of the people, and in violation of all law or precedent towards a government recognized by the civilized world in its nationality. The various working forms assumed by Segovia, for the consummation of his villany were clearly exposed. For this article Mr. Galvan was, the following day, way-laid and assaulted by a party of negroes, the created official subjects of Segovia and Spain, and to save his own life was compelled to use his pistol. One of his assailanta fell, having received a shot through the body, and he now lies in a critical condition.

Mr. Galvan has disappeared, knowing that Segovia was for the moment superior to law, and that he would be sacrificed. The Spanish Don has taken command of the police forces in the pursuit—that is, he takes a guard from the marines of one of the Spanish vessels of war to bunt him up, aided by his matriculated tools and myrmidens; and if found he is to be tried by the loca negro court of his construction from the same material. It is supposed that the figitive from this packed cribinal of crime, may be on board of the American schooner Eliott, now lying outade and bound to Boston. Segovia has forbid the vessel from going to sea until he has scarched ber, with his Spanish marines and negro guards, to ascertain that Galvan is not no board. He has sentended that the figitive from this packed cribinal of crime, may be

specially specia

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Aug 7, 1856. The Way the Spanish Charge of Affairs Manages San Do-mingo—The Treaty with the United States the Bone of Con-

Since my letter of this morning, which is waiting for delivery to trusty hands, I find other matter of moment, which in the hurry of preparation had escaped my mind and to understand more fully the brief narrative of events, I desire to place before your readers the follow ing facts:-Segovia, after compelling the resignation of the President, Santana, next brought his influence to bear against the Secretary of State, Don Manuel Delmonte, who was removed by a new ministerial Organization un-der a decree of the President, dated the 9th of July, which and by positive requirement of the Spanish Consul General, the name of Don a guel Lavastida was used for the Department of State.

The object of Segovia in the dissolution and recon-

struction of this branch of the government was to secure the services of one of his own creatures, to compel the authorship of a letter to the Secretary of State of the United States, for the return of the tresty, for represented errors which do not exist. That letter will be in the hands of Mr. Marcy soon after the publication of this in the Hamain; and I have been promised a copy of it, by a cark of the State Department here, to forward to you, but it has been found impossible to accomplish it in time; but I have read the miserable, lying document, almost in the presence of its the room-vestibule of the Bureau of State -while I have been reading it. The letter is signed by Don Miguel Lament of Foreign Affairs, dated the 19th of July, and addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the govern ment of the United States. As "powerful reasons" for the return of the treaty to the office of the Secretary of State of the Dominican republic, Segovia, by the agency of his efficial, Secretary Lavastida, urges "that owing to some haste by his worthy predecessor, &c., who sociates at that time composing the ministeries branch of the government, some errors of form and language had occurred in the construction and in the translation, which oughth to be corrected." This treaty was drawn up carefully, maturely and critically examined by the best intelligence we have and the errors intended by Segovia might be errors to Galicia, in Old Spain but they are not errors where the light of freedom has touched the human mind. As near at I can recollect, after more verbiage and tautological expres has touched the human mind. As near at I can recollect, after more verbinge and tautological expressions of caure for the unstatesmanlike request, Segovia, alias Lavastida, goes on:—"Entreating your Excellency that it may please you to order that the copy of the treaty dated she of March, 1856, agreed to by she plenipotential arise, Thomas Bobadillo, Jacinto de Castoo and Jonathan Elbott, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, be returned to the undersigned, as of no value or effect, in this is most decidedly pronounce treason against the government and the people of this republic, and not derived from, or in harmony with, the sentiments and wishes of this community. This duplicate Secretary of our republic and Spanish Charge states "there will be sufficient time to return the treaty, before the period assigned for exchange of ratifications," but fails to make any arrangement for revision, correction and discussion of the errors in form, orthography of larguage, or for signature by the plenipotentiaries. That is not embraced in the formula of Segovia. Lavastida, force? Secretary of State, by the peu of degovia, speaks in the introaction of the billecter dated July 19, of "the project of a treasty with the United States," when the "treasty" de facto, and, as far as this republic is concerned, de jura, had being, shape, form, everything that human faith could give it; not a thing proposed, but a thing concluded, unless the government of the United States should repudiate it, for good and sufficient cause, since the state of the hydra letter.

There were states men who would destroy the laborate good mon—pull down what they naver could rebuild—for the purpose of opening the door for foreign tyranap so good mon—pull down what they naver could rebuild—for the purpose of opening the door for foreign tyranap so good mon—pull down what they naver could rebuild—for the purpose of opening the door for foreign tyranap so good men.

via and Lavastida further say to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States, "that to prevent any inconvenience between the two governments, in social and commercial intercourse, on account of the return of the treaty, that they will show their valued appreciation and triendship for the United States, its flag and its people, by espacial measures, as the necessities therefor may derive, and put the commercial and all other interests of the United States on the same footing as that of the most favored nation." Well, if you are to be so favored as to come in share and share alike with Spain is the robbery of our estates through the country, which, according to Segovia, are to belong to those who, as Spanish subjects, hold under Spanish grants, then, say we, give us your enterprise and intelligence therewith, and it will neutralise the curse of Spanish ignorance and Indolence in our midst. But there is no part of the monstrous game now being initiated by Spanish deproving and duplicity. You are to have no interest nere. Coba the crown jews. I, is too near. Messars. Segovia and Lavastida, two in one, wind up the preclous conception to trap the intelligence of Messas. Marcy and Pierce with most lachrymal beseeching that would draw tears from Spanish wells that had been dry a thousand years, closing "with the hope that your Excellency and the goodness of the President of the United States would save the Dominican republic from scorn by the return of the treaty, as, with the errors and faults upon its face, it would not be likely to meet the confirmation of the Senate of the United States to which, happily, from a report, you have not yet presented it for consideration; and it is very necessary to save the dignity of the Dominican republic from such mortification." Ac. Mi Dios: Such are the contents of the Francial item, perpetrated upon the government of the United States by illegal official action of officers of the Dominican republic from such mortification." Ac. Mi Dios: Such are the contents of the Fran

State of the United States, which we presume has been done.

In my letter I have spoken of the colored people here, but not to them personally or as a class would I object. They are, for the moment, dupes of sa intelligence not superfor to theirs, and the cunning of a malignant that I trust they may never equal. When the integrity of the republic has been assailed by vidence, they have been ever ready to take up arms in its defence, and have been invincible against aid open foces of the public peace and national dignity and honor. They will be again ready when the Segovia scales fall from their eyes, and they see, in its enormity, the whole purpose of the trator exposed—the design embracing property in their own persons.

was impossible to withdraw the treaty, as it is already ratified by the lominican Sepate, and sent to Washington for its ratification. But to this he replect that he knows how to withdraw it without provoking a conflict with the United States; adding that at all events Spain would support the Pominican republic against the Americans. Then he said that they (the Pominicans) could send a note to Washington asking for the treaty to revise it, on the ground that the Spanish part is ungrammanical, and after having it, to get the Senate to refuse its ratification. It has been done so. The Secretary of State addressed to Mr. Marcy a communication asking said treaty for that feelish and unprecedented reason. But Mr. Marcy is counting enough not to get into the Spanish enarch he will understand clearly that this government is under durers, and that all they want at this moreant is an American ravial force strong enough to countered the triduced of the Spanish equadrant that Segovia has sent for, and to give courage to the Executive and the Senate to exchange the ratification of the treaty, to go further in granting commercial advantages to the American citizens, and the best of sil, to give to the government at Washington a full information of the Spanish interference in the American Senate the European reasoning toward the week Spanish American republics—say the navial arguments. It not, the Iominicans, at all hazards, will yield to those who before these walls appear to be strong, and who publicly boast that the Yankees have neither navy nor vavor to see Spain or any other European pation. Mr. Eliot, the United States Commissioner, went to Washington on the 2d inext, and I hope he will succeed in persuading that policy.

Gen. A. Affau was elected Vice President of the republic on the Soft of June hat, and on the 25th of July took the constitutional orath in the hall of the Senate. His is a good patriot; but if the Cabinet at Washington dow not support tow its Dominican friends, Sacz will be brought by Segovis, and Aff

beautiful and ruch initiati.

There have been published two numbers of a newspaper called the Eco del Pueblo, supported by the Spanish in Charge, the chiest of which is to defend the Spanish in terests in this republic, and to misrapresent the American character and institutions.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Aug. 19, 1858. United States Official Congratitations to General Concha - Religious Feasts-Wharf Improvements-News from

Dominica.
Go Monday, the 4th instant, we had a grand council of Cuban sachems in the palace, to take into consideration the policy that should be a stimed here in case of certain political events in mother land threatening "the throne of San Fernando," sgalast which, according to the philo sorbic Pezuels, "the waves of revolution will break forguarded with the most profound secreey, yet from the natural loaks of weak humanity, we derive the conclusive facts—to be—in case that a republican form of government about be declared in Spats, or any government trenching upon the royal prerogatives of Queen Isabel IL, that Cuba will maintain its integrity to the crown and the throne of San Fernando, and hold over until change shall permit reunion with the mother land, under the magistracy of the Ceptain General Governor of Cuba, anristed by a Council of State, the "Ayuntamiento," or such other as might be determined to meet the exigencies that other as night or determined to meet the exigence unight evove from a new political position. I do not think that the wire purposes of our fathers will be brought to the test by anything likely to transpire in Spain; but it is the first time that dictation has ever presumed to assume shape or proposition of front against the recople of Spain in their organic representation at Madrid, on the part of Cuba. The loyalty of Concha and his counsellers makes the excuse, and if necessity should occur for the demonstration, and it should be maintained by the people, they will for the first time have carned the the chains they wear, newly rivetted and adjusted by the bands of their chief, who would be at the head of independent Cuba. The propositions are every way absurd -impracticable of execution; and well it is that the issue will not be of necessity.

the royal favor of his Queen, a gradulatory note pursued from the Consulate of the United States, through the political secretary, to the Captain General, for reason of the gift of Divine Providence in rectoration of his most important health, with expression of approximation of his benedetal and kindly services, in view of the interests and citizens of the United States, and the divine grace of the Queen in remembering his valuable services to his country, rem

dered in Cuba, with hour, titles of Castile, &c. On the
12th inst. a most gracious response was accorded on the
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Spanish Influence in San Domingo—Allied Threats against that Republic—Policy of the United States—The Morales Ministen to Central America, do.

The delay in the arrival of the Philadelphia has caused

come confusion among our commercial people, while the Charleston, which should bring us the latest news from Spain, serves to perpiex our supreme authority, and all the swarm of little authority that olings upon its skirts.

We understand that the letter which was forced from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Deminican republic by the management and threats of Don Jose Maria United States, was sent forward by the Leon to the Spanich Minister at Washington, to be delivered to the Secre-tary of State of the United States, Mr. Marcy. It seems, rom all we can learn from Santo Demingo City that the Dominican republic is to be destroyed and crased from its national existence, because that people, in friendly sympathy and harmony with the government and people of the United States, have presumed to make a treaty with them, as with other Powers; and that the government of the Union will not do as all other 'nations do under such circum stances-send down the Yankee "walls" and the stars and stripes," to enforce the respect due to na ons, in the process of contract for the great purposes of lendly and commercial intercourse. The Spanish Consul General of Spain, Segovia, after the resignation of Santana, caused by his positive demands, under threat that he would use the gens of the Spanish versels of war to enforce his dictom, subsequently, by like orders, compelled the desmissal of the ministry and reorganization on the 1th of July, in order to occree the appointment of Miguel Lavasitia, who was one of his miserable matriculated tools. Having succeeded in this preliminary measure, the path was made cary for the proturement of the balance of his wonth—he had no more to do but to write the letter and present it for signature. The British Consul did not take any active part against Mr. Ell it, or in favor of the miquitous policy of Mr. Segovia, that could be perceptible to the public, but a scapicious feature is found in the fact that the copies of the letter to Mr. Marcy are all found written on the English "cap" used in all British edibeos.

The French Consul has been more open in advocacy and expousal of the Spanish cause, and the naturalization policy of Segovia, being familiar with the ultimate views and purpores for hequisition of the territory and its juris diction. Letters were received here two meaths since from Segovia, giving the lime of policy he had marked cut, in order to prepare General Concha for the assistance he would require, when the time arrived for atriking the blow which would destroy the rupblic, and give the possession to Spain—a returning gem—the westend steel in Spainish poser, and Flayd would soon follow. It has all endy been proposed to make the bay of Samana and its vicinity the locality for six thousand convicts, from old spain and Coba. We have reason to fear that since Mr. Elliot has left St. Denningo, that the voccinity the locality for six thousand convicts, from old spain and Coba. We have reason to fear that since Mr. Elliot has left St. Denningo, that the voccinity of the limits of the series of segovia.

We do not conceive it possible that Mr. Marcy could be over steep has been taken by the Spainish Consul, and tha General of Spain, Segovia, after the resignation of Santana caused by his positive demands, under threat that he

hence to be acquired in that need, actagonism of progress.

The British West India mail steamer Tay, from St. Thomas, arrived on the 22d—pet in Quarantine on account of choicers at St. Thomas—brings Spanish news to the 25th ultime. You will remember that Segoria was formerly Spanish consul at New Orleans for a short time, and the editor of a paper that endured some three or loar issues—established to abuse the institutions and people of the United States. The Leon returned morning of 24th from Charleston—news anticipated.

HAVANA, Avg. 25, 1856.

General Concha's Popularity—Opinions of the Popularity—Chinese as Sogar Makers—Alarm of the Ohl Hands—
Police Rules—The Jeruit College, do.

1, cel assured that the Captain General of Cuba is not as popular as he was six months ago. Faid a man in my presence last week, the revolution in Spain coing the HAVANA, Avg. 25, 1856.

tion succeed and Spain become a republic, then it le prob ble Cuba would declare bornelf independent, and constitute the man we want college to room two man

Thicking it desirable to know what had caused this revolation of feeling, (having hears' that name man formerly
grates the Captaire General to the skies,) I replied, "Indeed! why not? I thought that Conclus was such a great
lavorite of yourn." "So he was, formerly," was the rejoinder; "that was, though, when we thought he was doing
everything for the Seet; but lately we have had new and
heavier taxes, and nothing goes on as it abould. Our
clorks are robbed in open daylight in the street of the
money they have collected from our contionners, and not
a solve guardia is to be seen in the twighborhood." I
had ascertained all that I desired, and bidding the gen-

Notwithstanding the Search prevails, at 10 pellove, very generally among the Sparkards resident here, not on Mond of evening last (11th 12st.) there was an every large assemblage of the dealers in trace, (jorke 10 pec.) and others at the Captain-General's quintle, (country seet.) and others at the Captain-General's quintle, (country seet.) and others at the Captain-General's quintle, (country seet.) at Quimados. The band of the strikley (an dexelect than it is) was marched to that handst in order to servende "the Marquis de la Habana," whilst the company assombed to congratulate bits Excollency upon the high and well merited henors that had been bestowed upon thim. Some of the Chinese who have recently been imported into this island, having been purchased by one of occlarge segar manufacturers, with that extracrdinary aptitude for instation so well known to be possessed by netives of Chins, by looking for a short period at the segar makers when at work, acquired the art of making segare equal to those made by our very best workmen. The manufacturer, taking advantage of this extraordinary acquirement of the Chinese, set them to work a regar makers. The old native workmen, foreucolog as the result of this unlooked for compatition a reduction in the high rate of wages they had hithorto been enabled to command, mesorialized the political covers introduced into this island to work on the sugar estates, and praying that they should not be employed as segar makers, to the igjury of the memorialists, who had served an apprenticeship to the business. The political Governer, Colonel Echevarria, who I know to be a abrowd, yet polite and conscientious gentlemas, addressing the spekesman of the segar-makers, said, "So, those Chinese have turned segar-makers, said," So, those Chinese have turned segar-makers, said, "So, those Chinese have turned segar-makers, said, "So, those company, to work upon the sign of the trade of soid in the latit instant two Chinese were all stores and hearty fellows—do you all go into the country

will probably realize a handsome competency from his invention.

It has too frequently been my unpleasant duty to anounce to you the decease of fellow citizens. My presant task is of a more agreeable character. On Monday, Aug. 18, the wife of Captain Charles Johnson, of Bristoi, Rhode island, whose vensel (the bark Cocan Fererite) is at present here, was safely delivered of a fine girl; both mother and obtid are doing as well as can be expected.

Mr. James Clark, an american eagineer, who was engaged in building or assisting to build the present Matanzas railroad, has received the appointment of circuing engineer to the new railroad between Regia and Matanzas. An army engineer was also a candicate for the appointment, but the majority of votes of the appointing body secured the appointment to Mr. Clark, who is still, I believe, in the United States.

As officer is the army informs me it is the intention of the military shortly to give a ball in honor of the Captain Gene al, at a cost of \$22,000. I also understand that a subscription is being entered upon to reast \$100,000, to be invested in property in this island, to be entailed upon his Knoellency and his successors in his newly acquired title of "Marquis ce in Habasa," Sc.

The English mail steamer Tay, which arrived here, on the 23d inst. from England and St. Thomass, was placed in quarantine, the choiera, as is understood, prevailing at the last mentioned island.

The sage and venerable City Fathers will hold the first members have been rusticating for the last few weeks there were no committee meetings, and consequently may come from the beads of departments. There will

nterest at present before the Board is the following and laid over at the last meeting of the Board :-

and laid over at the last meeting of the Board:—
Whereas, since the late May, 1886, the streets of the city of
New York have been cleaned without centract therefor, in
the grant violation of the provisions of section 12 of the amendest
charter of 1883; therefore, be it.
Resolved, That in the optation of this Beard, the Commissions of the charter, and randered himself justly liable to impeachment or removal from office by a concurrant resolution
to the Heards of the Common Council.

This resolution will undoubtedly be called up for action this evening, and it is difficult to see how the friends

of the Commissioner will be able to get round it. We would suggest, for want of a better defence, that the state-ment in the preamble that "the streets of the city of Now York have been cleaned," whether with or without contract, is false; and if this is proved, as it easily can be, the resolution of course falls to the ground. This defence night appear somewhat technical, but the framer of the resolution is a lawyer, and of course could not object to t on that ground.

We learn that Gen. Carneau came as passuager by the Cahawba, and that he is the bearer of important despatches from Nicaragua; also, that he leaves immediately or Washington.

for washington.

The Bishop of Alabama, United States, preached to a large congregation at St. Bartholomous, a church, Moorlane, Cripplegate, England, three or four Sundays ago. large congregation at St. Bartholomout, a church, Moorlane, Crippiegate, England, three or four Sundays ago.

A letter addressed to the General Corroposadene, Paria, tays:—Frince L. Luden Bonaperta has come to spond some time in the French and Spanish Basque provinces, for the purpose of collecting on the apot the documents and sources of information which he requires for enabling him to complete two important works he intends publishing—true monuments raised in honor of the facque people, whose history and language the prince has long made the subject of his studies. Prince Lucien, on his return to Paris, is about to commence the publication of the gospel of it. Matthew in all the Basque dialects; then that of a splendid map of those districts where the Basque language is still spoken. Every day the prince assembles round his festive board at Saint Jean de Lux representatives of the numerous Basque dialects existing in Spain and France. It has happened more than once that the guests, all of them, speaking Basque, did not understand one another, but the Frince From his profound knowledge of each idiom, was invasiblely able to interpret the word or thought of the speaker to the embarrassed listener. National games are to be performed before the Prince, Probably, during the Textical of Urruque. The Basques mean to give him a specimen of which is laid if the mediewal period, composed by a poet of the country, will be played by mountaineers. A grand game, the so called "pelote," in which the most celebrated players existing on either slope of the Fyrences are to contend, will be warmly contested. Lastly, the national dances and the famous Basque "jump," will be executed by the whole population to the best of tambourine and the voices of several hundred stagers."

Williamsburg City Yews.

Supply Dram.—On Saturday evening a colored woman, named Mary Jones, residing in South Fourth street, near Tenth, fell down dead while working around the house.

DESCRIPT UPON A DESCRIPTIVE HOUSE.—On Saturday night about 12 o'clock, Assistant Captain Hunt, of the Fifth die about 13 o'clock, Assistant Captain Hunt, of the Fifth dis-trict police, together with a gasse of police, made a de-script upon a house in North Fourth street, near Fifth, which had been complained of as a disorderly house. The following named persons were arrested: Maria Craig, keep or of the house, Captaine Maytenesu, Harriet Craig, James and William Kantlog, James Kelly, A. Caprol and John West. The prisoners were looked up for examina-tion.

BURGLARIES .- The house of Mr. Crane, 89 South Second street, was catered on Friday evening, while the servan was gone for a pail of water, and robbed of silver spoons

ADDITIONAL FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

State of ALairs in Nicaragua.

Marriage Fetes, Fashionable Intelligence, Sporting Affairs.

dic.,

Our Granada Correspondence

GRANADA, Aug. 20, 1886. Historical Retrospect-Why General Walker Lenthis Ass

to Nicaragua—His Enemies—Duposition of the Nation
—Buropean Intrigues—Salizar's Treason—Consul-Sianvery remarkable chapter in the history of America, but to truly understand the state of affairs it is necessary to

tion makers by protession, who drove the poor, daole, ignorant masses of Indiaze into the most horr ible about ties of a civil war. This was kept up for more than thirty

settle the dispute.

Upon this invitation, Col. Walker landed from Califer with fifty-six mes, and after some desperate fighting he-unexpectedly marched upon Gracada, and sourced the city by assault, October 18, 1958.

Grenada commands the lates, and, indirectly, the lath-mus transit, and this bold and dectaive blow by ought beth sides to terms of compromise. President Riv as and his cabinet were taken with oven-handed impart sainty from

cabinet were taken with even-handed impart sality free-both parties, and by common consent General 7 Valker was named commander in-chief of the army.

The daring and ability be displayed is the cap-ture of this important city, and in the promy torganiza-tion of a government, inspired a universal sentiment that he was born to rule, and from that time he has been

confessedly the real head of the State.

The superstitious old tradition, that a fair man, who "eyes the color of the heavens," would come across the sea to restore to the Indians the peace and all jundance of their ancient days, was suddenly revived is the popular mind; and this, with the sudden appearance and surpris-ing victories of Walker, has marked him will he messes as the "Man of Destiny." They are the more convinced of this, as he never presses them into his tranks, or robe them of their corn, or of the simple products of their industry, as their native rulers have been in the habit of doing; and so long as these quiet, dooile Ludiacs are less to work their fields and labor in peace, they never know. or sak, or care who rules them, or whether to a calle

as I said before, are revolution makers by prof season, and who live by the confusion and plunder of his se civil wars, the whole country has but one prayer.—" ive as

When the election of a new President carriage, half a dozen of these turbulent oppressors took the field, and candidates, and strange as it may appear at a field, ance, all that is beet, soundest, most conservative, mish is, telligens, and most patriotic in the country, reallist, telligens, and most patriotic in the country would not appear guarant against a return of the old anarchy. The six may guarant as accordance to thim in a superstitious faith that it wenge a claimed by fitted of Nicarsgus.

When Rivas saw the country would not oppose the next President, he was ted oil by the of Predictional candidates, Martano Salizar and Mastimodo an in gesting up another revolution. They manufactured an imitation government at Leon, the former capital for the Salizar and Mastimodo and an imitation government at Leon, the former capital for the Salizar and Salizar and Mastimodo and an imitation government at Leon, the former capital for the Salizar and Salizar

Our Virgin I say Correspondence English Influence Post ed-New Orleans Recruits-Arrival

English reflected to ed.—New Orleans Recrusts.—Arrival of Le Met.—Health Report.

The State of Nicarr gua is tranquil at present. The English Consul, Mr. M arning, seems disheartened at its dismal distance from a successful revolutionary effort in Leon, Segovia and . Chontaies. The chances are ten to one that the forces or ilected at his instigation, in our northers frontier are aire ady disbanded, or soon will be.

The Caliawb a's passengers arrived here yesterday, to-gether with a small instalment of troops from New Orleans, in char ge of Colonel Moncoses, all in fine health and spirits. Sev eral of the army officers were much gratified by the arri val of their better half—among whom were General Fr y, Captain Wm. Morris and Dr. Sleight. Got

General Pr y, Captaia Wm. Morris and Dr. Sleight. God bless ther eladies. They come like angels, to decorate and render s ull more lovely and attractive this fairy land. Nothing to as American will companies their absence.

There is no sickness to speak of in the State, excepting at that pent house Granada, and even there it has quite abated. Intemperance and other imprudences are the cause of nine-tenths of the mortality. I have nover been exempt from any and all kinds of companies for, so long a period as since I have been here of the billious of northern latitudes, wanting the indiamatory character of those, and putting on the typhoid just in proportion to the imprudence, neglect or exposure of the subject. Keeping the bowels regular, the liver free, observing subriety and regular habits, well vestibled apartment, as, wholesome exercise—but not carried to exhaustion, in the hot sum—will prove a guarantee against all the fabled tils of this beautiful climate.

The priver San Jaan is high, and in flue navigable order for treights and passengers.

Encyoachments of the European Powers

Form El Nicaragnouse, July 19 1